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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/054,420	01/22/2002	Darrel Cherry	10012942-1	5188
7590		01/02/2008	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY			RODRIGUEZ, LENNIN R	
Intellectual Property Administration			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. Box 272400			2625	
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400				
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/02/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/054,420	CHERRY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lennin R. Rodriguez	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2002.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/22/2002</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 10-17 are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - (1) In claim 10, line 9, "extracting meta-data" should be – extracting said meta-data --. Otherwise it is unclear the meta-data is referring to the meta-data converted from the print job data, or any meta-data in the enhanced print job. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 and 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning et al. (US 6,959,416) in view of Takeda (US 6,229,622).

- (1) regarding claim 1:

Manning '416 discloses a method for client-side print job meta-data collection comprising:

capturing print job data associated with a print job during execution of a print command (Fig. 5 and column 6, lines 41-52, where the job data it is being contained in an XML document and the system is getting it from the user);

converting said print job data into meta-data (column 6 lines 53-67, where all the elements (print job attributes) of the XML document are assigned an identification number and column 5, lines 10-14, where that information is later on referred as to metadata used to allow querying later on, thus is converting the print data information into metadata for later use);

combining said meta-data with said print job to form an enhanced print job (column 7, lines 1-10, where the print data as well as the document are combined together in an XML document, the system combines the metadata along with the print job);

sending said enhanced print job to an imaging device (column 6, lines 41-43, where the print job is being send to a printer);

Manning '416 discloses all the subject matter as described above except extracting said meta-data from said enhanced print job for client billing.

However, Takeda '622 teaches extracting said meta-data from said enhanced print job for client billing (column 5, lines 30-34, where the system uses number of pages, which is part of the meta data, to charge the client).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extract said meta-data from said enhanced print job for client billing as taught by Takeda '622 in the system of Manning '416. With this the service provider would have a way to collect money from a client for services given to the client so that the payment would cover expenses made by the provider of the service, thus avoiding bankrupt.

(2) regarding claim 6:

Manning '416 further discloses wherein said print job includes a plurality of computer files (column 6, line 41, "two XML files").

(3) regarding claim 7:

Manning '416 further discloses wherein said meta-data comprises markup language (column 6, lines 41-52, XML is a markup language).

(4) regarding claim 8:

Manning '416 further discloses wherein said markup language comprises extensible markup language (XML) (column 6, lines 41-52, XML is a markup language).

(9) regarding claim 9:

Manning '416 discloses all the subject matter as described above except billing a client in accordance with said print job data.

However, Takeda '622 teaches billing a client in accordance with said print job data (column 5, lines 30-34, where the system uses number of pages, which is part of the meta data, to charge the client).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extract said meta-data from said enhanced print job for client billing as taught by Takeda '622 in the system of Manning '416. With this the service provider would have a way to collect money from a client for services given to the client so that the payment would cover expenses made by the provider of the service, thus avoiding bankrupt.

4. Claims 10, 12-13 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teeuwen et al. (US 7,079,269) in view of Takeda (US 6,229,622).

(1) regarding claim 10:

Teeuwen '269 discloses a system for client-side print job meta-data collection comprising:

a client computer (column 8, lines 58-60) configured for capturing print job data associated with a print job during execution of a print command (column 9, lines 60-62, where the print specifications are identified), converting said print job data into meta-data (column 17, lines 60-66), combining said meta-data with said print job to form an enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-65, where "print files" in the reference are the equivalent to enhanced print job in this application), and sending said enhanced print job (column 10, lines 5-12, where if the printing file is of the first type (printing directly (column 5, line 63)) it is send); and

an imaging device in communication with said client computer (Fig. 17) and configured for receiving said enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-65, where the printer received the print file) extracting (Fig. 7, where if the printing file is of the first type (printing directly (column 5, line 63)) the print job is extracted) and printing said print job from said enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-67 and column 19, lines 1-4, where print job is extracted from the print file) and extracting meta-data from said enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-65, where the metadata is being extracted).

Teeuwen '269 discloses all the subject matter as described above except extracting metadata for billing a client.

However, Takeda '622 teaches extracting metadata for billing a client (column 5, lines 30-34, where the system uses number of pages, which is part of the meta data, to charge the client).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extract extracting metadata for billing a client as taught by Takeda '622 in the system of Teeuwen '269. With this the service provider would have a way to collect money from a client for services given to the client so that the payment would cover expenses made by the provider of the service, thus avoiding bankrupt.

(2) regarding claim 12:

Teeuwen '269 further discloses a software process running on said client computer (column 5, lines 14-18) for capturing print job data associated with said print job during execution of a print command (column 9, lines 60-62, where the print specifications are identified), converting said print job data into said meta-data (column 17, lines 60-66), combining said meta-data with said print job to form said enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-65, where "print files" in the reference are the equivalent to enhanced print job in this application), and sending said enhanced print job (column 10, lines 5-12, where if the printing file is of the first type (printing directly (column 5, line 63)) it is send).

(3) regarding claim 13:

Teeuwen '269 further discloses wherein said imaging device includes one of a printer (Fig. 1), a photocopy machine, and a networked printer and a photocopy machine.

(4) regarding claim 16:

Teeuwen '269 further discloses a computer in communication with said imaging device (Fig. 17) for receiving said meta-data from said imaging device (column 18, lines 61-65, where the printer received the print file that contains the metadata).

Teeuwen '269 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a billing computer configured for generating billing data.

However, Takeda '622 teaches a billing computer configured for generating billing data (101 in Fig. 1 and column 5, lines 30-34, where the system uses number of pages, which is part of the meta data, to charge the client).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having a billing computer configured for generating billing data as taught by Takeda '622 in the system of Teeuwen '269. With this the service provider would have a way to collect money from a client for services given to the client so that the payment would cover expenses made by the provider of the service, thus avoiding bankrupt.

(5) regarding claim 17:

Teeuwen '269 discloses all the subject matter as described above except billing computer is further configured for generating billing invoices including said billing data.

However, Takeda '622 teaches billing computer (101 in Fig. 1) is further configured for generating billing invoices including said billing data (S10 in Fig. 2 and column 5, lines 30-34, where the system uses number of pages, which is part of the meta data, to charge the client).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made having a billing computer is further configured for generating billing invoices including said billing data taught by Takeda '622 in the system of Teeuwen '269. With this the service provider would have a way to collect money from a client for services given to the client so that the payment would cover expenses made by the provider of the service, thus avoiding bankrupt.

(6) regarding claim 18:

Teeuwen '269 discloses an imaging system configured for communication with a client computer over a network (Fig. 17) and configured for receiving an enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-65, where "print files" in the reference are the equivalent to enhanced print job in this application), extracting meta-data from said enhanced print job (column 18, lines 61-65, where the metadata is being extracted) and printing a print job from said enhanced print job (Fig. 7, where if the printing file is of the first type (printing directly (column 5, line 63)) the print job is extracted and printed).

Teeuwen '269 discloses all the subject matter as described above except extracting metadata for billing a client.

However, Takeda '622 teaches extracting metadata for billing a client (column 5, lines 30-34, where the system uses number of pages, which is part of the meta data, to charge the client).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extract extracting metadata for billing a client as taught by Takeda '622 in the system of Teeuwen '269. With this the service provider would have

a way to collect money from a client for services given to the client so that the payment would cover expenses made by the provider of the service, thus avoiding bankrupt.

5. Claims 2-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning et al. (US 6,959,416) and Takeda (US 6,229,622) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Teeuwen et al. (US 7,079,269).

(1) regarding claim 2:

Manning '416 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said print job data includes a client identifier associated with said print job.

However, Teeuwen '269 teaches wherein said print job data includes a client identifier associated with said print job (column 9, lines 60-62, name of the user).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said print job data includes a client identifier associated with said print job as taught by Teeuwen '269 in the system of Manning '416 and Takeda '622. With this the provider has a way to know whom to charge for the given service.

(2) regarding claim 3:

Manning '416 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said print job data further includes a matter number.

However, Teeuwen '269 teaches wherein said print job data further includes a matter number (column 8, lines 40-42, where the authorization code is being interpreted as the matter number).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said print job data further includes a matter number as taught by Teeuwen '269 in the system of Manning '416 and Takeda '622. With this the provider has a way to know whom to charge for the given service.

(3) regarding claim 5:

Manning '416 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said capturing print job data comprises gathering at least one of a number of copies, a number of pages, a type of paper, a size of paper or a client identifier associated with said print job.

However, Teeuwen '269 teaches wherein said capturing print job data comprises gathering at least one of a number of copies, a number of pages, a type of paper, a size of paper or a client identifier associated with said print job (column 9, lines 60-62, name of the user).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said print job data includes a client identifier associated with said print job as taught by Teeuwen '269 in the system of Manning '416 and Takeda '622. With this the provider has a way to know whom to charge for the given service.

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning et al. (US 6,959,416) and Takeda (US 6,229,622) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Blair (US 7,084,998).

Manning '416 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said capturing print job data comprises entering said print job data into a pop-up window during said execution of said print command.

However, Blair '998 teaches wherein said capturing print job data comprises entering said print job data into a pop-up window during said execution of said print command (column 9, lines 27-33, where the user uses to enter the document information.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said capturing print job data comprises entering said print job data into a pop-up window during said execution of said print command as taught by Blair '998 in the system of Manning '416 and Takeda '622. With this, the user has the option to select his/her own options on how he/she may want the print-out to look like, thus making the system user-friendlier.

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning Teeuwen et al. (US 7,079,269) and Takeda (US 6,229,622) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Kujirai et al. (US 6,618,566).

Teeuwen '269 discloses wherein said print job data includes client identifying information associated with said print job (column 9, lines 60-62, name of the user).

Teeuwen '269 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said print job data includes number of pages, type of paper, and size of paper.

However, Kujirai '566 teaches wherein said print job data includes number of pages, type of paper, and size of paper (column 2, lines 8-12).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said print job data includes number of pages, type of paper, size of paper as taught by Kujirai '566 in the system of Teeuwen '269 and Toguri '085. With this, the provider has a way to calculate the amount of resources used in a single order thus being able to make an accurate calculation of the amount due by the client at the time of billing.

8. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teeuwen et al. (US 7,079,269) and Takeda (US 6,229,622) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Manning et al. (US 6,959,416).

(1) regarding claim 14:

Teeuwen '269 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said meta-data comprises a markup language.

However, Manning '416 teaches wherein said meta-data comprises a markup language ((column 6, lines 41-52, XML is a markup language)).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said meta-data comprises a markup language as taught by Manning '416 in the system of Teeuwen '269 and Takeda '622. With this, the system can be more versatile because XML is a widely known language with a predetermined format and compatible for networking transmission.

(2) regarding claim 15:

Teeuwen '269 and Takeda '622 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein said markup language comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML).

However, Manning '416 teaches (column 6, lines 41-52, XML is a markup language).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein said meta-data comprises a markup language as taught by Manning '416 in the system of Teeuwen '269 and Takeda '622. With this, the system can be more versatile because XML is a widely known language with a predetermined format and compatible for networking transmission.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lennin R. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571) 272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lennin Rodriguez
12/21/2007



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